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UN's Orders Go Unheeded

We are viewing this continuing Hungarian crisis with a definite air of puzzlement. Not claiming to know a great deal of world affairs and policies of national powers, the United Na-

The United Nations in its 10 years of existence has undergone some jittery periods when it came under bristling attack from many quarters and these critics, remembering the ill-fated League of Nations, called for the UN's abolition.

Despite the immensity of its job and the tough times it has experienced, the United Nations has always managed to come out pretty well unscathed. Probably people take a look at the world situation today (just as they did at the time of the Korean and Indonesian crises) and come to the conclusion that there is no better time to keep world peace.

They remind their neighbors and themselves that if the UN dies, all real hope for a permanent world peace dies with it.

So now in this extremely critical period of world history we choose to pick out a problem which is facing the UN and give our observations about it.

The UN, always trying principally to maintain world peace, wants to get its observers into Communist Hungary at present. However, it

is having little luck so far. The Hungarians won't let them come in.

This is the case, despite the fact that the UN has voted overwhelmingly in favor of sending the observers in to take a look around and report back.

Of course, this is an old problem with the United Nations this matter of "getting tough." The UN getting tough means member nations have to contribute troops to an army which would enforce the rules. In many instances the

would enforce the rules. In many instances the members are quite hesitant about doing so. This is quite understandable. No nation likes to go to war.

However, this is what puzzles us. Here we sit, college students getting only the scantest fragments of information about what is really going on in this troubled world and why these

things are happening. Even if we don't have the behind-the-scenes data it still seems awfully funny, common sense-wise, when the UN tells a nation to do something only to have the na-

tion blandly refuse in the face of an overwhelming vote of other world powers.

We realize this is a somewhat naive viewpoint. But just scan the situation. The UN is

making news now by beginning plans for another resolution urging Hungary to allow observers inside her borders. It's big news that the UN is asking again for something to be done. It reminds us of a mother reprimanding a precocious child who refuses to obey. The mother scolds and scolds again but the child goes right on mischelaving

scolds and scolds again but the child goes right on misbehaving.

The obvious follow-up to this tirade would be to urge the UN troops to smash their way into Hungary taking their observers with them. This would certainly show the Communists who's running this world. We are not quite advocating this. This would get action. However, just what kind of action it would bring, somehow manages to make us shudder.

So the UN goes on telling Hungary what it wants done. However, this task is an inconvenience to Hungary so the UN's request (if that's the word) goes unheeded. Our purpose isn't to denounce the Communists in Hungary for not listening to orders. We wonder what would happen if the United Nations told the United States to let some foreigners take a tour of our country in a time of world crisis. Perof our country in a time of world crisis. Perhaps we wouldn't permit it either.

But we hope that the UN doesn't go on plead-

ing indefinitely. Soon their protests are going to turn into harmless echoes not only in this particular situation but in others like it.

The UN has always managed to go on plowing through all kinds of criticism. Its unique structure keeps it from getting concrete results in a great many instances. Somehow though it always seems to make the best of difficult world situations. However, this one in Hungary right now keeps us wondering how the group does it.

—The Editor

Biting the Hand That Feeds

Foreign relations have been getting progressively more difficult for the United States. She finds that there are many countries that she can please some of the time, and several that she can please all the time. But lately the U.S. has found herself in the position of being unable to please one of her closest allies any of the time.

When Egypt seized control of the Suez Canal, England and France attacked Egypt, England asked the U.S. to support her in the battle for international control of the Suez. The U.S. re-

The British took the attitude that the U.S. should have joined them merely because the British have consistently supported the U.S. in past actions such as the Korean War. This reason coupled with Britain's feelings that the U.S. should consider strongly past bonds friendly being the property of the property ship shaped Britain's attitude on the Mid-East crisis. We feel, however, that the issue should be judged on principle and without consideration of past performance or the friends in-

By launching the attack on Egypt, England incurred the wrath of several members of the Arab block, namely Iran, Iraq, and Syria, who supply her with petroleum. In fact, the Syrians proceeded to sabotage the pipe lines which carried the supply of petroleum for almost entire eastern Europe.

Britain's original purpose for attacking Egypt was to gain international control of the Suez so as to insure her vital supply of oil. However, she only succeeded in getting the canal blocked by boats scuttled by the Egyptians. By this action, and getting her pipe lines cut off she only managed to cut off the European supply leaving most of eastern Europe high and dry without

With this turn of events the British again turned to the U.S., this time asking for oil. The U.S. promised to supply oil to Europe if the British and French would remove their troops from Egypt. The two countries gave their assurances and are now receiving oil. However, the troops still remain in Egypt.

To add insult to injury, England has proceed-

ed to bite the hand that feeds her as individual

service station owners are refusing gasoline and oil to U.S. military personnel in England. We think that England has not lived up to her protestations of friendship to the U.S. England is no longer the world power that she used to be. She has little in the way of natural resources and is dependent upon other countries for her supplies. We think, at the present rate, she may find herself without her friends in the future, -Sue Conklin

Safety Valve

Generous Nittany Offer

TO THE EDITOR: I was deeply shocked when I read Ronald Thomas' heart-rending account on this page of how West Halls residents are unmercifully famished because they do not have

access to the snack bar during late hours.

And then when he came to the part where he describes how West Hall residents are forced to telephone into town for food and then wait a half hour for the delivery, why I tell you, I was near hysterics. I employed three handker-chiefs in soaking up the tears.

I'm sure that all the other residents of the Nittany-Pollock dormitories are equally alarmed

by the situation. To our suffering brothers of the West Halls we issue from the cockles of our hearts, our sincerest sympathy. Be courageous in this hour of crisis, brothers. Although we do not advocate open rebellion by an unarmed populace we beseech you not to lose hope. The tyrants who rule you may eventually become more humane.

We who enjoy the unique comfort of the Nittany-Pollock dormitories realize that we can never fully understand the misery of your plight. We, who for 24 hours a day have access to the charming confines of Nittany 20 which

houses a soft-drink machine, a fresh fruit ma-chine, and a candy machine to nourish our bodies; we who are so conveniently located to reach the ice skating rink; we who have been able to maintain a policy of splendid isolation we feel we are a trifle undeserving of our good fortune.

You asked for some action. Here it is. In token of our sincerity, at least 100 of us will volunteer to move into your dorms so that an equal number of you may be granted the asylum and happiness of our location, Brothers, we urge you to accept our offer.

-Dan Rodill

Gazette

Today

AIR FORCE ROTC DRILL TEAM, 8 p.m., Armory, Uniform is civilian clothes
BROCK AND BRIDLE CLUB. 7:36 p.m., 215 HUB
COLLEGIAN BUSINESS STAFF SENIOR BOARD, 7 p.m.,
111-Carnegie
NEWMAN CLUB DISCUSSION, 7 p.m., 104 Chapel
NEWS AND VIEWS, 6:45 p.m., 14 Home Ec.
PENN STATE OUTING CLUB. 7 p.m., HUB aud.
University Hospital
Robert Apollo, Lynn Bracken, Edward Caye, Irwin
Green, David Lynch, John Mattern, William Meckling, Curtin Schafer, Charles Skopic, William Talipsky, Lewis Wray,
John Gingrick.

Little Man on Campus

by Bibler



Fulbright Professor Discusses Europe

(Reprinted from the University of South Carolina Gamecock and the Auburn Plainsman.)

A University of South Carolina English professor, who spent the past academic year as a Fulbright professor in Germany, says that European professors and students differ

sharply from their American counterparts.

After teaching 20th Century
American Literature at the Foreign Institute of the Johannes
Gutenburgh University of Mainz,
Dr. M. B. Seigler said that "in
European Universities, students
have no requirements for class
attendance, and professors are
not nearly so available for consultation as here."

studies.
Faculty differences are marked,
too, he said. In contrast to America very few women are in the
field of teaching. Each professor
there chooses the courses and the
time he will teach. tation as here.'

"There are no quizzes, tests, or periodic examinations, but at the end of their academic studies, lasting either three or four years, students undergo a series of long and difficult inclusive examinations," Dr. Seigler said.

Attendance Not Kept

"No class rolls are kept and continental professors seldom know a student by name. Classroom discussions are relatively unknown since teaching is almost entirely by formal lecture."

Dr. Seigler gave most of his lectures in English, for German University students, equivalent to Carl Knowlton. William Liggett.

tures in English, for German University students, equivalent to graduate students here, all speak and read English: They begin studying a foreign language on the comparative level of our fifth grade and by the end of their secondary schooling can speak two languages in addition to German.

Steve Nitzberg, Cornelius Sharpe, Edgar Sellers, Quintin Seitz, Randal Quinn, Kenneth Prescott, Charles Schweitzer, Murrey Silver, George Paul, James Wood, Robert Whitely, and Leon Young.

The first assignment of the new

German students are excellent because higher education in Germany entails a careful weeding process of students. University training there includes only those who have proved themselves out who have proved themselves out-

"Students are courteous, eager to learn, industrious, and well-informed. Particularly there is a deep regard for American thought."

Career Day Pane

"Career Day" will be the theme of the Association of the United States Army's next meeting to

thought."

Dr. Seigler reports that American language, literature, and culture are clearly differentiated from their English counterparts. At the University of Mainz there are two separate departments, English and American. Wolfe, Faulkner and Hemingway are favorite authors of European students, and Faulkner is regarded as the world's greatest living writer.

Of the Association of the United States Army's next meeting to be held at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the basement of Carnegie Hall. A panel consisting of Captains Erwin F. Albrecht, Borin E. Wahn Jr., and John F. Gilman of the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps detachment will discuss the social; service, and troop life of a second lieutenant.

A question and answer period will follow the panel discussion. Nominations for A.U.S.A. offi-

Students' Independence

Campus life is different abroad, Dr. Seigler noted. There is far greater personal independence for students there. School terms are shortened and studies are more concentrated. March and April, and August through October are holiday and vacation periods but many students remain at their zel Union. The meeting is open.

universities to pursue their

The University company of the National Association of Pershing Rifles has brotherized 21 pledges.

standing, according to Dr. Seig-Army Group Plans

Nominations for A.U.S.A. offi-